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NEW DOLICHOPIDÆ FROM CONNECTICUT

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Between June 6 and 28, 1929, Mr. C. H. Curran collected a large number of specimens of the family Dolichopidæ at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Conn. Through his kindness I have had the pleasure of working up the six species described here, collected by him at that time.

The types of these species are in The American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Mesorhaga cœrulea, new species

MALE.—Length, 3 mm. Face blue, opaque with white pollen when viewed from above, this pollen extending above the antennæ; front shining blue; palpi and proboscis yellow, the former with a large black bristle at tip; occiput green, with blue reflections and white pollen. Antennæ black; third joint rounded, not as long as wide, arista dorsal. Lateral and inferior orbital cilia white, those on the sides short, the lower ones long.

Thorax green with blue reflections, dorsum shining with a very little white pollen in front; pleura dulled with white pollen; scutellum and abdomen shining blue; hairs on abdomen black; hypopygium concealed, but with black lamellæ, extending downward; they are about as long as third joint of fore tarsi and two-thirds as wide.

All coxæ black, the anterior pair with long white hair; all femora black with a few white hairs below; broad tips of fore and middle femora, narrow tips of the hind ones, and all the tibiæ and tarsi yellow; tarsi a little darkened at tips; joints of fore tarsi as 33–14–10–6–7; of middle ones as 52–17–13–7–8; hind ones as 36–28–18–8–7. Calypters and halteres pale yellow, the former with brown border and white cilia.

Wings nearly hyaline; venation as usual in the genus.

TYPE.—One male, taken at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut, June 20, 1929.

Campsicnemus crassitibia, new species

MALE.—Length, 1.5 mm. Eyes almost touching on the middle of the face; face, front, palpi and proboscis black. Antennæ black, third joint a little longer than wide, triangular, pointed at tip, with arista inserted near its base.

Thorax and abdomen dark green; dorsum of thorax dull with brown pollen; abdomen short, depressed; hypopygium concealed.

All coxæ black; femora more or less blackened in the middle; middle and hind tibiæ yellowish, the tarsi largely brown; fore femora thickened basally, tapering to the tip; fore tibiæ thickened nearly equally throughout, except at the base, about as 32 long to 4 wide; fore tarsi with last joint flattened and a little widened; joints of fore tarsi as 14–6–5–4–5; of middle ones as 21–11–8–6–6; those of posterior pair as 11–18–12–9–7. Calypters and halteres yellow, the cilia of former black.

Wings grayish; third and fourth veins straight and parallel, the fourth ending just back of apex of wing; cross-vein at middle of wing; last section of fifth vein as 22, the cross-vein as 8.

TYPE.—One male, taken at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut, June 26, 1929.

This is a very small species. It has the hypopygium entirely concealed but seems to be a male. The fore femora and tibiae are somewhat thickened and the last joint of fore tarsi slightly flattened and a little wider than the preceding joints. Otherwise the legs and feet are plain.

Campsicnemus calcaratus Van Duzee

This species was described from Alaska in 1923 (Proc. U. S. National Museum, LXIII, p. 3). The name was preoccupied, having been used by Grimshaw in 1901 for a species from Hawaii; therefore, I propose the name *curvispina* for the Alaskan species.

Chrysotus atratus, new species

MALE.—Length, 1.6 mm. Eyes contiguous; front very dark blue; palpi and proboscis black. Antennae black; third joint wider than long, the tip quite deeply notched for the insertion of the arista.

Dorsum of thorax very dark green, appearing more black when viewed obliquely; pleura black. Abdomen depressed, very dark blue, a little more green posteriorly, its hair black; hypopygium concealed.

Coxæ, femora, tibiae, tarsi, calypters, their cilia and the halteres black or brownish black; length of fore tibiae as 26; joints of fore tarsi as 12-8-5-4-5; of middle tibiae as 37, of their tarsi as 19-9-6-4-5; of hind tibiae as 45, the joints of their tarsi as 13-10-6-5-4. Hind tibiae with long, bristly hair.

Wings a little grayish; third and fourth veins bent backward a little toward their tips, but approaching each other a little because third vein is slightly more bent than fourth, the latter reaching the wing margin before the apex of wing; sections of fifth vein as 21-27, cross-vein as 7.

TYPE.—One male, taken at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut, June 16, 1929.

This would run to *bellus*, in the key to species in the Bulletin Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, XIII, p. 8. It differs from that species in having the eyes contiguous and the halteres black.

Argyra fasciventris, new species

MALE.—Length, 5 mm. Face about as wide as third antennal joint, silvery white; palpi yellow, white pollinose; proboscis brown; front opaque with white pollen. Third antennal joint more than twice as long as first two joints taken together; first joint with several bristles above; arista apical, two-thirds as long as third antennal joint; lateral and inferior orbital cilia white.

Dorsum of thorax and scutellum bright green with blue reflections; humeri white pollinose; pleura more black, white pollinose, the posterior edge yellow. First four abdominal segments yellow with narrow hind margins, the whole of last two

segments black, the base of all segments with a narrow band of silvery white pollen, the bands on the second and third segments scarcely visible; hairs on abdomen black, with the exception of a few very short ones on the venter; hairs on sides of second segment few and very small; all bristles on the first segment black. Hypopygium shining black, formed about as in *cylindricus* Loew (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXVI, Pl. 1, fig. 6), except that the outer lamellæ are straight and yellow: there are two large bristles about as long as the lamellæ, situated on the posterior surface of the hypopygium and about half as long as its height.

All the coxæ, femora and tibiae yellow, the tips of posterior tibiae a little brown; fore coxæ with a few minute yellow hairs and two slender black bristles; fore femora with a row of longer black hairs on upper posterior surface of apical half and below these scattering yellow hairs of about the same length on whole of apical half of posterior surface; middle and hind femora with only short hair; all tibiae with rather slender bristles; fore tarsi with first two joints yellow, last three black; first joint a little enlarged at tip and with a row of little bristles below, which become longer apically; second joint a little swollen below and with several bristles at base, also with about eight little spines on middle half below, the last three joints with rather long hair; middle tarsi yellowish, somewhat blackened apically; hind tarsi wholly black; joints of fore tarsi as 46-18-13-14-8; of middle ones as 56-34-17-13-9; of posterior pair as 40-47-32-19-11.

Wings grayish; last section of fourth vein bent before its middle, parallel with third beyond the bend, ending in the apex of the wing; last section of fifth vein as 55, cross-vein as 25.

FEMALE.—Like the male in color and wing characters; face twice as wide as in the male; fore tarsi plain; third antennal joint as long as two basal joints, arista one-fourth longer than the antennæ.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, allotype, female, and one female paratype, taken at Avon Old Farms, June 18, 1929.

***Dolichopus lobipennis*, new species**

MALE.—Length, 5 mm. Face moderately wide, yellowish white; front shining blue-green; antennæ black, the first joint yellowish with upper edge black; second joint yellow below; third joint about as long as wide, pointed at tip. Lateral and inferior orbital cilia white, about seven of the upper cilia on each side black.

Thorax and abdomen green with slight bronze reflections; dorsum of thorax with a little white pollen on the front part; hypopygium black, its lamelle white with a black border (formed about as in figure 106, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 116) somewhat triangular, with a petiole, and rounded at tip.

Fore coxæ wholly yellow, with small yellow hairs on anterior surface and black bristles at tip; middle and hind coxæ black; all the femora and tibiae, most of the fore and middle tarsi and the first joint of hind tarsi yellow; middle tarsi infuscated toward the tip, the hind ones black from tip of first joint; all the femora nearly bare below, the middle and hind ones each with one rather small preapical bristle; middle tibiae with one large bristle below; hind tibiae with one large bristle on lower anterior surface and a row of stiff black hairs on the lower posterior edge of the apical two-thirds; middle basitarsi without a bristle; all tarsi plain; second joint of the hind tarsi a little shorter than the first. Calypters and halteres yellow; cilia of the former black.

Wings gray; last section of fourth vein a little bent near its basal third; third vein straight; costa with a knot-like enlargement at tip of first vein; anal angle of wing bilobed, the basal lobe extending toward the root of the wing, the one at the tip of sixth vein not very prominent.

TYPE.—One male, taken at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut, June 24, 1929.

This would run to *latronis* Van Duzee, in the table of species (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 116, p. 24, group I, couplet 19). It differs from that species in having two distinct lobes at the base of wings and in other respects.

***Hercostomus (Gymnopternus) currani*, new species**

MALE.—Length, 2.8-3.6 mm. Face and front opaque with white pollen, the former narrow below; antennæ wholly black, the third joint almost as long as wide, obtusely pointed at tip; orbital cilia wholly black.

Thorax and abdomen dark green, shining, with black hair and bristles. Hypopygium black, large, its lamellæ somewhat crescent-shaped, rounded apically, whitish in color with a blackish border, fringed with fine hair on the basal half and bristles on the apical half; inner appendages yellow, dark at tip, somewhat foot-shaped at the tip, with a long pale bristle on the side, about the length of the bristle from tip of the appendage; central organ yellowish brown, its tip sharply pointed, extending from the base of hypopygium but not reaching to its apex.

Coxæ yellow, the middle ones dark on outer surface of basal half; fore coxæ with a few small black hairs on anterior surface and black bristles at the tip; all the femora, tibiæ and the fore tarsi yellow, the latter sometimes a little brownish at tip; middle tarsi brown, the hind ones sharply black from tip of first joint, both sometimes black almost from base; fore tibiæ with the usual row of little bristles reaching nearly their whole length, the bristles of equal length, except that there are two longer ones among them; hind tibiæ with their tips slightly brownish on inner side; joints of fore tarsi as 22-12-9-6-7; of posterior pair as 28-30-23-12-10. Calypters and halteres yellow, the cilia of former appearing yellow in certain lights, black in others.

Wings uniformly tinged with blackish brown; third and fourth veins nearly straight and parallel, but the third vein a very little bent backward at tip; last section of fifth vein as 32, cross-vein as 21.

FEMALE.—Face wide, the face and front silvery white; color of thorax, abdomen, legs and feet as in the male; cilia of calypters black; form and color of wings as in the male.

TYPES.—Described from many males and females, all taken at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut, June 16-27, 1929. The holotype was taken on June 25, the allotype on June 24.

This form is near *humilis* Loew, but differs in having base of hind basitarsi distinctly yellow, usually yellow on more than basal half; hypopygial lamellæ with only a narrow blackish border, with delicate hairs on basal half and bristles on outer half of exterior edge. In *humilis* the lamellæ are broadly black on outer edge and fringed on whole outer edge with many bristly hairs.

This species was extremely common along the edges of the streams at Avon Old Farms. It was undoubtedly the most common insect in the region, and no especial effort was made to collect specimens, it being presumed that a species occurring in such numbers must be well known.

